

I support H.R. 347, as amended by the Senate, which will assist the Secret Service in performing its protective duties.

The bill before us today will help the Secret Service carry out its role in protecting the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries. Current Federal law prohibits individuals from entering or remaining in areas cordoned off as "restricted" because of protection being provided by the Secret Service.

This bill would simply clarify that the prohibition under the existing statute only applies to those who do not have lawful authority to be in those areas. The bill would also add the White House and Vice President's residence to the definition of restricted areas protected under current law.

The Senate made minor changes to the bill, including expanding the bill's protections to areas in which the Secret Service is protecting a person by the direction of a Presidential memorandum.

I support this amendment. This bill will assist the Secret Service, which did not have this protective function when it was created.

□ 1610

The role of the Secret Service has expanded greatly since it was established in 1865 to fight the counterfeiting of U.S. currency.

The Service became part of the Treasury Department in 1883 and took on many additional investigative responsibilities with respect to safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States. It wasn't until 1894 that the Secret Service first started protecting our Presidents; and that protective role with respect to the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries has grown substantially since that time.

The men and women of the Secret Service conduct themselves with valor and professionalism while carrying out the protective function of their agency. They provide protection for a variety of people and events, including the President and national special security events.

The Secret Service has other important functions which also deserve recognition. For example, the investigative role of the Secret Service has expanded greatly from protecting the currency against counterfeiting to investigating a variety of crimes related to this country's financial institutions and credit systems.

I commend the gentleman from Florida, Representative TOM ROONEY, for his work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 347.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY), who is a sponsor of this legislation and also a member of the Armed Services and a former member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the protections provided by the United States

Secret Service are vital to assessing security threats and providing a secure environment for our Nation's leaders.

One key aspect of the Service's mission is to secure buildings and grounds where our leaders work and live, including the White House and the Naval Observatory. My bill would explicitly protect these residences of the President and the Vice President from intruders and would clarify current law to distinguish between those who are able to enter the grounds lawfully, like the Secret Service, and those who enter without permission.

This bipartisan bill would improve existing criminal law to ensure that the Secret Service can continue to implement strategies that prevent potentially catastrophic security breaches. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this commonsense, bipartisan piece of legislation to protect our Nation's leaders and national security.

I thank Mr. SMITH from Texas for his leadership on this issue, the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 347.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2117, PROTECTING ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-404) on the resolution (H. Res. 563) providing for consideration of

the bill (H.R. 2117) to prohibit the Department of Education from overreaching into academic affairs and program eligibility under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## FEDERAL RESTRICTED BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 347) to correct and simplify the drafting of section 1752 (relating to restricted buildings or grounds) of title 18, United States Code, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 3, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—388

Ackerman	Carter	Fincher
Adams	Cassidy	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Flake
Alexander	Chabot	Fleischmann
Altmire	Chaffetz	Fleming
Andrews	Chandler	Flores
Austria	Chu	Forbes
Baca	Cicilline	Fortenberry
Bachmann	Clarke (MI)	Foxx
Bachus	Clyburn	Frank (MA)
Baldwin	Coble	Frelinghuysen
Barletta	Coffman (CO)	Fudge
Barrow	Cohen	Gallegly
Bartlett	Cole	Garamendi
Barton (TX)	Conaway	Gardner
Bass (CA)	Connolly (VA)	Garrett
Bass (NH)	Conyers	Gerlach
Becerra	Cooper	Gibbs
Benishek	Costa	Gibson
Berg	Costello	Gingrey (GA)
Berkley	Courtney	Gohmert
Berman	Cravaack	Gonzalez
Biggert	Crawford	Goodlatte
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Gosar
Bishop (GA)	Critz	Gowdy
Bishop (NY)	Crowley	Granger
Bishop (UT)	Cuellar	Graves (GA)
Black	Cummings	Graves (MO)
Blackburn	Davis (CA)	Green, Al
Blumenauer	Davis (IL)	Green, Gene
Bonamici	Davis (KY)	Griffin (AR)
Bonner	DeFazio	Griffith (VA)
Bono Mack	DeGette	Grimm
Boren	DeLauro	Guinta
Boswell	Denham	Guthrie
Boustany	Dent	Hahn
Brady (PA)	DesJarlais	Hall
Brady (TX)	Deutch	Hanabusa
Braley (IA)	Diaz-Balart	Hanna
Brooks	Dicks	Harper
Buchanan	Doggett	Harris
Bucshon	Dold	Hartzler
Buerkle	Donnelly (IN)	Hastings (FL)
Burgess	Doyle	Hastings (WA)
Burton (IN)	Dreier	Hayworth
Butterfield	Duffy	Heck
Calvert	Duncan (SC)	Heinrich
Camp	Duncan (TN)	Hensarling
Canseco	Edwards	Herger
Cantor	Ellmers	Herrera Beutler
Capito	Emerson	Higgins
Capps	Engel	Himes
Capuano	Eshoo	Hinchee
Cardoza	Farenthold	Hinojosa
Carney	Farr	Hochul
Carson (IN)	Fattah	Holden